

# Vulcan Advocate

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VULCAN, ALBERTA AUGUST 11, 1915

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## 1500 Extra Machine Guns

An Ottawa report appearing in the News Telegram last week says that subscriptions towards the purchase of machine guns for the Canadian troops have already reached a total quite beyond the expectations of the department of militia. Subscriptions so far received and promised total an amount sufficient to purchase 1500 machine. They are coming from wealthy and semi-wealthy individuals, from firms and institutions, from municipalities and corporations, from philanthropic societies, church societies, secret societies and women's societies, from employees of private firms, and persons in the government service.

Allowing for the eight machine guns per battalion which the government declares it will supply as the regulation complement, (the private subscriptions to be over and above the government supply) Canada's battalions at the present rate of contribution will be equipped with from 40 to 50 machine guns each at the front.

It is not assumed that more than two divisions of Canadian troops will be in the field at the same time. This makes 24 regiments, each of which will be equipped at the outset with eight guns. If the 1500 guns are divided among the 24, allowing for a few being reserved for training purposes, it will be seen that the Canadian troops will be heavily equipped.

It may be presumed that the government will provide guns for training purposes so that the greater proportion of those subscribed will go for active service.

## O. S. Meeting Postponed

The inaugural meeting of the Overseas club which was to have been held on Tuesday evening August 10th, at the Masonic Hall, has been postponed, owing to the stampede being the day following.

The meeting will be held on the Tuesday following, being August 17th, at the Masonic Hall.

Members and intending members kindly note this change of date.

## I.O.O.F. Win

Once again the baseball teams of the Masonic and Oddfellows lodges have met in a friendly game and this time the Oddfellows have managed to win. The game took place on Thursday and what the crowd lacked in size was made up in enthusiasm, both sides being vociferously cheered whenever a run was scored. The pitcher for the Masonic team was Pitcher Flood who handled the ball with his usual skill and intricacy. Charlie Robson performed the same office for the Oddfellows and he held the opposing batsman down very well considering that they were by far the stronger hitting side. During the evening two home runs were hit, both being to the credit of the Masons, one being by Flood and the other by Steves. In the first innings the Oddfellows gained a lead of four to none but failed to register in the second or third while the Masons made five. In the fourth and fifth the three linkers made another five and the Masons only two, leaving the final score for a five inning game at 9 to 7 in favor of the Oddfellows.

## Farewell Party

A delightful farewell party was held at the Marshall school house on Wednesday evening last, when the many friends of Mr. Thompson gathered to wish him God speed on his going east to enlist for service with the troops of the Empire.

There was a large and varied program of songs and recitations, all of patriotic nature, which was splendidly rendered. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Cooper, who delivered an address fittingly expressing the regret of all those present at the departure of Mr. Thompson who had made many friends throughout the district while carrying out his work as a student in that field. Mr. Thompson made a neat reply.

At the close of the program supper was served, and the gathering was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Thompson left the district on August 9th and will proceed to Montreal where he will join a regiment composed of students. This company will in all probability go to make up the Princess Patricia's.

## Jas. Speakman Here

James Speakman, the president of the U.F.A., is to address a meeting in Vulcan on Tuesday, August 17th.

The meeting is being called as a means of re-organizing a local branch of the U.F.A. in Vulcan and district, and Mr. Speakman will address the farmers on this question and enlarge on the benefits which accrue to the farmer throughout the organization.

The meeting is to take place in the Masonic Hall in the afternoon, and a hearty invitation is given to all who are interested in farming and the co-operation of the farmers.

Prior to the above meeting being called there will be a meeting of directors of the Vulcan Co-operative Company which will be held in the offices of the company.

## About Your Harvest Help

The harvesting will soon be here and then there will be the usual rush for satisfactory harvest help.

The Vulcan Board of Trade have recently received a communication from the publicity commissioner, department of agriculture, Edmonton, on this topic and any farmers requiring harvest help will do well to give their names in to the secretary of the Board of Trade, stating how much help they will want and for what length of time. This should be done as soon as possible, in order that the matter may be arranged satisfactorily.

The harvest season opened last week, when the Lethbridge district started on winter wheat, and Carbon and Stettler commenced cutting some barley.

## No Occasion For Criticism

Mr. Richard Condell, who has had the contract for the plastering of the school, has been having trouble from reports in regard to it. It was circulated through the town that the job was poorly done and ought not to be accepted by the board. The work, however, was passed upon by the gentleman deputed to do so as satisfactory, and various independent parties have been to inspect the work with the result that they are perfectly satisfied that the job is as good as the best of plasterers could do, and do not see where any individual could find fault with it in any way. The reason for the spreading of the report is unknown, but there certainly is no occasion for it.

## A Sweeping Majority

Dr. Stanley, M.L.A., who is a member of the executive of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, attended the meeting of the executive at Red Deer on July 29. One of the matters settled at the meeting was that the League as an organization would not make any move towards closing the bars before the Act came into force. The opinion was expressed that the people having spoken most emphatically on the Liquor Act as it stood, it should not be altered or tampered with in any particular. The fight was won, but a deficit of \$5000 had to be faced, and this had to be paid off. The statement was made that the total majority for prohibition would be over 24,000 throughout the province, and figures to hand now would indicate such to be the correct majority.

## Will be Some Stampede

The operation of live wires in charge of the Vulcan Stampede are working strenuously day and night, to make August 11th a Red Letter Day at Vulcan—one long to be remembered by those who attend. The sum of \$2500 is being paid in prizes, and this fact is attracting the very best of talent from the wide west. Emery Le Grandier, the champion rider of Winnipeg and Gleichen Stampedes will be there to give an exhibition of his ability in that direction. Every precaution has been taken by the management against accident as the inside arena is built in a very substantial manner.

Splendid accommodation has been secured from the C.P.R. and very low rates are announced. A special train will run from McLeod to Vulcan, calling at High River at 9:30 a. m. and arriving at Vulcan at 11 a. m. The return fare is \$1.30 for adults, and 70 cents for children.—High River Times.

## Our National Flag

There appears to be more or less misunderstanding in regard to the proper flag to fly in Canada. Three years ago the Colonial Secretary L. Harcourt stated in reply to queries in that connection that the Union Jack was the national flag of Canada, as of all other parts of British dominions. The Red Ensign with the arms of the Dominion of Canada in the fly is intended to be used only by Canadian merchant vessels.

## Local And General Items

The Ladies Aid will have a booth at the Stampede on August 11th.

Mr. A. W. Pentland returned from his vacation on Thursday of last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Weeks of Vulcan, on August 4th, a daughter.

Miss H. Jackson of Banff arrived recently on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell.

Mrs. Gillespie, who has been in Calgary for some little time under medical care, arrived in Vulcan last Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clayton took their little son to Calgary last week, where they left him under special care, as he is very ill.

Mrs. Hugh Howarth and son, of Blackie, were in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pretty, of Mirror, were visitors to Vulcan last week.

The Carmangay Women's Institute paid a visit to the Vulcan Institute on Thursday last, and conducted a splendid meeting.

The H. W. Reeves store is having the summer clearance sale for seven days only, commencing Saturday, August 14th. Look up the advert.

The stampede officials have been busy preparing during the past week. The grounds have had additional fencing and the grandstand has been considerably enlarged.

Mrs. S. P. McMordie of Prince Rupert, B. C., has been visiting her sister Mrs. A. T. Martin, of Vulcan, after which she left for Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Charters arrived in Vulcan last week from Czar. Mr. Charters is expecting to settle in Vulcan again.

If you have any need of harvest hands for the coming work, please notify the secretary of the Board of Trade, Vulcan.

There will be no lack of interest and excitement at Vulcan on Wednesday at the Stampede. A big day is promised.

Mr. George Fertig, of Reid Hill, has kindly consented to act as a judge in the Stampede.

On Stampede day the stores in Vulcan will close at noon and reopen in the evening, after the show, for a short while.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jones and little son left for Waldo, B.C., on Monday evening last for a holiday of about a week's duration.

The Vulcan Co-operative Company will ship hogs on Tuesday, August 24th, and up to noon on Wednesday, August 25th. Farmers having hogs for this shipment are requested to bring them in in good time.

The crops out at Lomond are looking as good as any there are in the country. There is some particularly fine flax on the Cox place, which is said to be the best that has been produced anywhere in the neighborhood.

We are informed the "Nig," the famous Reid Hill bucking horse will appear at the Vulcan Stampede, and also that his owner, Mr. Frank Ainsworth, will ride in the bucking contest.

We are pleased to report that Gladys Baden, who went to Rochester to undergo a serious operation, is doing well. She came through the operation alright and it is expected that she will be able to walk in the course of a few weeks.

There was a barn dance given by Mr. Steiner on Friday evening, and a very successful affair it was, everybody having a splendid time. Over 200 persons were present. During the evening, the guests were entertained to a sumptuous supper.

At a recent meeting in the district which was more or less of a patriotic nature it is said that one member of the audience kept his seat at the singing of the National Anthem, presumably with a view to showing that his sympathies went in an opposite direction. Where was the spirit of the rest of the gathering that he was not told the meeting was being held under the flag of the Empire?

Mr. Emery LeGrandier, the champion rider of Winnipeg and Gleichen, has promised to be at the Vulcan Stampede to give an exhibition of riding. Vulcan is certainly getting on the map in the matter of putting a good show on. Two special trains, one from Lethbridge and one from McLeod, are being run to Vulcan for that day, returning the same evening.

An interesting wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brink on Monday, August 2nd, when Edward M. Carruthers, of Vulcan, and Carrie Larsen, of Edmonton, were joined together in the bonds of matrimony. A number of friends were present. After the ceremony, at which the Rev. D. K. Allan officiated, the gathering sat down to a sumptuous supper, which was followed by a social evening and dance. The happy couple were the recipients of numerous presents.

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## Indians Are Better Off In Canada Than U. S.

Reserves Administered More Economically, Yet More Efficiently

According to a report received by Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy minister of Indian affairs, giving the findings of the Indian commissions of the United States as to their recent investigations in Canada, the Canadian Indian wards of the government are far better looked after than the Indians across the line are under the United States Indian department.

Canada's Indian population, says the report, is 98,774 on reserves, 5,000 off reserves and 50,000 halfbreeds, making a total of 143,774, or nearly half the total Indian population of the United States. Notwithstanding the greater comparative difficulty and larger relative cost of administration on the smaller and more widely scattered reserves in Canada, the cost of Indian administration in this country, including schools, is less than \$20 per capita, as compared with about \$40 in the United States, and despite this, according to Mr. Abbott, there is undoubtedly closer supervision of individual Indians in the Dominion.

The Indians of Canada earn \$2 to every \$1 earned by the tribesmen south of the border. There are only two stenographers employed in the entire Indian field service of Canada, and only 37 clerks, as compared with 900 stenographers and clerks in the United States service.

"Land grafter," continues the report, "is a phrase unknown in Indian affairs in Canada, so completely safeguarded is Indian land." The explanation is simple. The Indian reserves in Canada are closed reserves; they are not allotted. An Indian does not acquire title to an individual tract of land on the reserve, either in trust or in fee, until he has become enfranchised, and enfranchisement is a long and tedious process. He is located on such land as he is able and willing to use, but his possessory right adheres only so long as he makes beneficial use of it.

In the suppression of the liquor traffic the report notes that the Canadian system is more efficient and much more economical than that in the United States. The Canadian law is also more comprehensive, including in its scope every possible sort of intoxicant or opiate or derivative thereof. Its enforcement is sure and prompt.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

### The British Idea

Lord Bryce declares, as does Mr. Trevelyan, that far from the war having been caused by Great Britain, fearing the jeopardizing of her commercial interests, the British idea is, and always has been, that trade, and the more commerce other nations engage in the more there will be for Britain. The violation of Belgian neutrality and Germany's inhuman methods of warfare were primarily the only reasons for Britain declaring war. Never before, declares Lord Bryce, have the British people been so united upon any issue as this one. The nation is suffering as she has never suffered before, as it was never dreamed she would be called upon to suffer, but high and low, rich and poor, are as one today in high resolve, in stern endeavor—Victoria Colist.

### Britain's Big Military Camp

Aldershot, England, is one of the biggest military camps in the world, yet sixty-odd years ago it was no more than a collection of huts. It wasn't till 1852, indeed, that Aldershot began its existence. At the time Lord Hardinge was commander-in-chief of the army, and through him three square miles of Cobham Common were bought for the purpose of training troops. The first lot of troops consisted of four officers and 100 men.

From those few huts, which began the great camp, has sprung the present permanent barracks, military hospitals, gymnasiums, and training centres of all kinds of soldiers. From 1852 to 1857 over a million pounds were spent on improving the place and making it a suitable headquarters of the British army.

One of the remarkable results of the growth of the camp at Aldershot has been the increase in the size and population of the town of that name. In 1852 the population was just over 800. It is now over 30,000, excluding soldiers!

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## Edison Invents 3,000,000 Candle Power Light

Most Powerful Portable Searchlight Yet Made—Result of Big Fire

Profiting by an experience of firemen in fighting the \$3,000,000 fire at the Edison works on December 9, 1914, Thomas A. Edison has perfected another invention, which he took to his home in Llewellyn Park recently to test it.

A few minutes after Charles Edison began operating the device for the education of his father, people living in the valley east of Llewellyn park telephoned police headquarters and asked: "What is that terrible light shooting out of the park?"

A policeman found Mr. Edison and his family enjoying the wonders produced by a new 3,000,000-candlepower searchlight, capable of throwing a ray several miles, the most powerful portable searchlight yet invented. It is very small, and the power is supplied by storage batteries.

In the fire at the Edison plant the yards were thrown in darkness when the power was shut off. Mr. Edison conceived the idea of a portable searchlight, and two days after the blaze he designed a working model. It was said at the Edison laboratory that the lamp will be very useful in mine rescue work, at fire, and on ships, aeroplanes and locomotives. It can produce light in any volume desired.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

## Cheering Up the Tommies

Real Theatre Near the Firing Line Proves a Relaxation

No one who has not experienced it can realize the awful monotony, the nerve-racking strain of the soldier's life in the trenches. Continually on the watch, ever prepared for an advance, or an attack, with the terrible shriek of shrapnel all around—is it any wonder that some of our boys at times collapse under the strain? Happily the authorities know the state of affairs, and their experience teaches them that in order to keep the men physically fit, their mental condition must be kept up as well. They endeavor, therefore, to counteract the effect of trench life on the men, by providing something to relieve the tension—a bit of relaxation that will serve as a mental tonic.

By a United Press correspondent, William G. Shepherd, we are given a description of a novel method employed to this end:

"In a town 'somewhere in France' is 'The Polies.' It's a theatre. If you're wondering why theatres are run in London in war-time you have only to come out here where the audience is made up nightly of 3,000 or more men who have been in the trenches face to face with death, and are going back again, and you will see the cheering values of theatrical amusements.

The object of this theatre is to make the soldier behind the trench line forget all about the war. It has exactly the same object as the remarkable new convalescent hospitals in the war zone, which are nothing more or less than 'rest-cures' for tired or nerve-strained men, and not hospitals for wounded or sick men.

"The Polies" is a real theatre in a fair sized town. It's a soldier's show. The six men who make up the troupe were soldiers, excused from shooting and fighting just because they could sing and dance and make other soldiers forget themselves. There are two performances a night; the place is always packed, and the British soldiers troop out happy and laughing. They do not go in companies but in crowds or singly, as they please, just as they would go to a show in London."

### Autonomy for Poland

The Russian Council of Ministers has decided to appoint a commission composed of six Russians and six Poles, under the presidency of Premier Goremykin, to deal with the preliminaries necessary to the carrying into effect of autonomy for Poland, which was proclaimed by Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, on August 14 of last year.

### Punishment

"How do you punish your children when they are naughty?" "I forbid them doing the things that seem to give them the greatest pleasure."

"What for instance?" "Oh, kicking the servant on the shins or racing with muddy feet over the kitchen floor after she's just scrubbed it."

Young Lady (at Palm Beach, looking at the stars)—Isn't that Ursula Major?

Southern Gentleman—Colonel, if you please, miss.

## Breaking a Colt

Perseverance With Gentle Kindness Is Essential to Success

The man who undertakes to break or train a colt must be of a gentle, kind, persevering nature. It must be remembered that the horse, like all dumb animals, can only be made to understand language by accompanying action with words—that is, some action must be associated with the command. For example, on coming to the animal while yet in the stall, we want to teach him to step aside, so we may be able to get up to his head, we say "Step over," and at the same time lay our hand on his hip on the side from where it is to move, and increase the weight of the hand to a push, until the colt steps over. Continuous treatment in this way will teach it to understand the meaning of "step over" and obey the word alone.

In this sort of training we must persevere with gentle kindness, always giving our commands in the same tone of voice, accompanied with action to illustrate what you want him to do, and he will learn the meaning of your words. Be firm, but never harsh. Some drivers have a habit, and a very silly one it is, of continuously clucking at their team to induce it to go faster, and sometimes when a faster gait is not desired, the horse becomes accustomed to this clucking as readily as they do to the rumbling of the wagon, and pay no attention to either.

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## War and "Lollabouts"

They "want more men—still more," they plead. To fight in this dire hour of need: The case is urgent, 'tis agreed—Why not claim our "Lollabouts?"

In cafes, tea-rooms, day by day Chess and draughts as they play: "Let those who like it fight," say they, Good old England's "Lollabouts."

With racket, bat or rowing sculls, A gun for shooting rooks or gulls—Some form of pleasure ever lulls "Lollabouts," semish "Lollabouts."

Bright interest in the War they show: In the trenches? Lor' bless you, no! At Halls and Pictures, douterknow! That's near enough for "Lollabouts."

Now, is it fair that "at the front" Our willing lads should bear the brunt, While at the seaside "on the front" There are many "Lollabouts?"

Other brave lads whose hearts are right Would freely swell our Army's might, But can't quite see why they should fight "Lollabouts."

No wonder that a fellow jib At enlistment, while knotty "nibs" Are waiting for cosy "cribs" Profit-seeking "Lollabouts."

"The army folk are stern and curt: 'We're quite averse to smoke and dirt' And don't like bayonets—'cause they hurt."

Are the views of "Lollabouts." "We never were meant the fof to face: 'Here in the homeland, in our place: 'We'll stay and propagate the race'—A race of docile "Lollabouts." London, June, 1915. —A.H.A.

Help For Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

### College Men Enlisted

According to a list compiled of the students and ex-students of the agricultural colleges of Canada who are members of Canadian overseas or imperial forces there are 274 who are either at the front or in training. This represents a high percentage of the eligible men and indicates that the college course has not unfitted them for the serious task of battling with the Huns. The Ontario Agricultural College, with its large attendance, has naturally contributed the most; there being 146 from that institution. Even the newer college of Saskatchewan and the schools at Claresholm and Olds, Alberta, have sent representatives. From the Ontario Veterinary College, students and graduates, sixty-two have gone to the service of the country.

"Senator, you promised me a job." "But there are no jobs." "I need a job, Senator." "Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs, and you can get a job on that." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Sore Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Remedy. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

## Canada Has Made Good

An American View of Canada Showing That Our Neighbors Are Taking Notice

An article appears in another part of this issue, which deals with the present economic condition of Canada and its prospects. It is based on a thorough investigation by the Canadian Northern Railroad company, which brought out reports from 2,000 sources. That investigation was carried on for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and not with the idea of exploiting the resources of the Dominion. The article referred to simply gives the average purport of the advice, covering localities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is probably as free from bias as any summary of the sort ever published. The Economist has examined the data from which this summary is made and is impressed with the good faith of the reporters and the correctness of the conclusions. Every important interest is dealt with, unfavorable as well as favorable conditions are set forth, and comparisons with former years are made, often to the disadvantage of the present time. Persons interested in our northern neighbor are therefore recommended to read this article carefully and then communicate with the representatives of the Canadian Northern road in this city if further information is desired.

Canada has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere in the past ten or fifteen years. Time was, not long ago, when the average American had a very poor opinion of that part of the world. Its climate was cold, its population was mixed, it had no independent existence as a nation, and by comparison with the opportunities in the United States its existence was negligible. The idea has been swept away. In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary vocations or the investment of capital. Canada has made good.

Like other countries which have had an abounding prosperity, conspicuously the United States, Canada has had its reaction. Speculation went too far and capital was not adequate to the needs of enterprising men. Then came the European war and the great efforts were produced there as in our country. It is now a question for the capitalist and the enterprising man whether Canada offers attractive opportunities for the future. One cannot presume, after the record made in the past decade, that that country has come to a standstill or has entered upon a period of retrogression. It is not ripe enough for that. The country is still in the making. There are vast areas yet to be filled up, vast undertakings to complete. London did not cease to furnish capital even after great drafts had been made on its resources for the European war.

Americans have interested themselves in this remarkable patch of the earth, investing hundreds of millions of dollars there. The only question remaining is when to resume the activities that have so distinguished the country. Perusal of the article elsewhere in this issue will probably help to decide that question, and further information may be had from the source from which that article emanated.—The Chicago Economist.

### Still a Land of Promise

An English journalist just returned from Canada writes in the June number of Khaki, the soldiers' and sailors' magazine: "Since my return home I have more than once been asked whether Canada is still a land of promise for young men who wish to try their fortune there. To this question there can be only one answer. It does not need a voyage across the Atlantic to make one realize that Canada is a country with a wonderful future. Nor, so far as I can see, are any superhuman qualities required for success by the intending immigrant. He will have to work hard, which is exactly what he would have to do anywhere else. But the man who goes out to Canada after the war will find it possible not only to take advantage of new opportunities, but also to create opportunities for himself in a degree impossible in the old world. That is, I am sure, the main difference between Canada and a country like our own, and that is why I do not think that any young, energetic man who leaves England after the war to seek his fortune in Canada will ever have reason to regret his choice."—London Referee.

### For Fighting Submarines

John Gardner, of Fleetwood, Scotland, the inventor of the Gardner submarine signalling system, has devised a method which will make it easy to sight the periscope of a submarine from the bridge of a steamship. Instead of having to rest his arms on the rail of the bridge or on the gunwale while he scans the horizon through a telescope, the officer on watch will now be able to sit comfortably with the glass supported on a stand in front of him. By Mr. Gardner's invention the telescope will always be approximately parallel with the surface of the sea, irrespective of the movements of the ship. This is achieved by mounting a pedestal securely to the deck, on the pedestal is the telescope or binoculars on a standard. The seat and table are maintained horizontally to the sea surface by the operation of a gyroscope. The platform, with seat and table, is automatically rotated slowly from left to right and vice versa by the utilization of the power for the gyroscope, so that all the officer has to do is to keep a sharp lookout within the field covered by the instrument, which will not be affected by the movement of the ship.

The loquacious lady met the great lecturer the next morning, and at once rushed right into the subject. "So sorry not to have heard your lecture last night," she murmured. "I know I missed a treat; everybody says it was splendid." "I wonder how they found out," said Mr. Frodo; "the lecture, you know was postponed."

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has concluded an agreement with General von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, providing that the wheat and rye crops in the zone occupied by the Germans shall be reserved for the civilian population.

## Remember

whenever you are troubled with minor ailments of the digestive organs, that these may soon develop into more serious sickness. Your future safety, as well as your present comfort may depend on the quickness with which you seek a corrective remedy.

By common consent of the legion who have tried them, Beecham's Pills are the most reliable of all family medicines. This standard family remedy tones the stomach, stimulates the sluggish liver, regulates inactive bowels.

Improved digestion, sounder sleep, better looks, brighter spirits and greater vitality come after the system has been cleared and the blood purified by

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Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



"SECURITY FIRST" Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders. N.B.—Write For Memo Book and Circular.

## Logic of the Irish Mind

A Woman's Comment on Her Son's Death Typical of the Race

The following story I know to be true and it represents fairly the modernity of much of Irish thought.

A young man, sleeping in an out-house, took some coals from a coke fire and put them near his cot. In the morning he was dead of suffocation. It fell to a friend of mine to explain the cause to the heartbroken mother. He pointed to a coal fire in a grate in his house.

"If we stopped up the chimney," he said, "this room would be filled with gas from the coal and with smoke. If there were no doors or windows open the gas would kill us. The smoke, however, that comes out with the gas, would make us so uncomfortable that we should open something at once to let out the smoke, and the gas would go with it. Now, look at your son. He was dead of suffocation. The mother's answer was Ireland all over: 'And he, poor boy, how should he know the craft and badness of the world?'—Norman Hapgood, in Harper's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any good.

Yours, etc., WILFRED GAGNE, Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Lost 460,000 Tons of Warships The ten months' period of war has witnessed the loss of about 460,000 tons of warships costing \$35,000,000. Disregarding auxiliaries and armed merchantmen, the allies have lost 131,000 tons of warships through the torpedo, 50,000,000 by mines, 27,000 by gunfire and 22,000 in divers ways. The Tetonian allies lost 13,000 tons by torpedo, 23,000 tons by mines, 31,000 tons by gunfire and 23,000 tons miscellaneous. The allies have lost nearly 30,000 tons in armed merchantmen and auxiliary classes, while the enemy's loss is about double.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

A Chance to Rise "Turkey raising is an arduous business," said a wholesale poultry dealer in Boston. "Day and night you must look after your birds the same as you look after horses. It is no snap to work on a turkey farm, I tell you."

"I was visiting a turkey farm once when a boy applied for a job."

"Your references are good. I'll try you," said the farmer.

"Will I have a chance to rise, sir?" the boy asked.

"Yes," said the farmer, "a grand chance. I'll want you to have the feed mixed by 4 o'clock every morning."

"That's nothing," said the Canadian. "I was out on my farm one day, about fifty miles from the house, when a frightful storm came up. I turned the pony's head for home, and, do you know, he raced the storm so close for the last ten miles that I didn't feel a drop, while my old dog, only ten yards behind, had to swim the whole distance."

"Beggars!" remarked Private Skids as he put his head above the trench and a bullet whizzed past. "It's aisy to understand that the more a man looks 'round in this war, the less he's likely to see."

Going Some "Horses!" said the Yankee. "Guess you can't talk to me about horses. I had an old mare, Maxypop, who once licked our best express by a couple of miles on a thirty-mile run to Chicago."

"That's nothing," said the Canadian. "I was out on my farm one day, about fifty miles from the house, when a frightful storm came up. I turned the pony's head for home, and, do you know, he raced the storm so close for the last ten miles that I didn't feel a drop, while my old dog, only ten yards behind, had to swim the whole distance."

"Beggars!" remarked Private Skids as he put his head above the trench and a bullet whizzed past. "It's aisy to understand that the more a man looks 'round in this war, the less he's likely to see."

## Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Deane street, Peterborough, Ont., wrote as follows: "I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried



every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 23, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows: "I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given you Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it."

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



## BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS TO KEEP THE YOUTH ON THE FARM

### USE THE SCHOOL HOUSE FOR THE FARMERS' CLUB

The Rural Church and the School Should be Reconstructed with the Purpose in View of Restoring a Normal Social Life, Which is now Believed to be Generally Lacking

Many changes have taken place in Canadian farming conditions during the past fifty years, and not the least among these changes is that in connection with the social life in the rural community. Time was when the farmer's son seemed to be quite content to remain upon the farm and follow in the footsteps of his father, plowing and tilling the soil and sowing the seed in the springtime, and gathering the harvest in autumn. During later years there has been a decided downward movement of young people from the country, which is still going on in spite of the "Back to the Land" and "Stay on the Farm" campaigns which in various quarters have recently been in evidence. There have been numerous reasons assigned for the change, no one of which fully explains the cause of this downward trend. Perhaps the basal factor in bringing about the change is an economic one, but it is quite probable that it is something the same as is familiarly known in medical parlance as a complication of diseases, or, in other words, a combination of circumstances and conditions have led many of our brightest and best farm boys and girls to the city. There are bright and shining examples of those who have made good, but there are many others of those who go, who often leave better homes than they find in the city, often perform harder tasks than at home, and endure hardships, privation and financial embarrassment, all for the sake of the something in the city which seems to be lacking in country life. It may be that the younger people in the country place too high a value on the glitter and glare of city life, and do not appreciate nor truly understand the possibilities and opportunities of country life. There is abundant beauty and interest in nature surrounding those who dwell in the country, but with many a nature is so intimately blended with associations of toil that it cannot be looked upon with pleasure. With many, too, these possibilities have never been awakened.

Trained to do so, the country youth would look upon nature differently. The place and time to exert an influence in this direction is in the public school when the children are young. The teaching should be done, too, by better paid, and consequently less migratory teachers than we now have in many of our country schools, who should be qualified to give the country boys and girls a more adequate training for life in the country. The children should be trained to live a fuller and richer life as well as taught to read and write. This is something for the parents themselves to consider and act upon, and which should not be left entirely to the school.

The opportunities for social recreation and enjoyment in rural parts are often undeveloped and almost entirely neglected. It should be remembered by the parents that young people are young people wherever they are found, and those in the country enjoy a good time as well as those in the city. They like to mingle with their fellows, and opportunity should be given for them to do so. The country homes should be thrown open more frequently to young people's gatherings of various kinds. We often hear the older folks describe the good old times of long ago when men and women were more sociable. The partying, singing, husking, and quilting bees, and the barn raisings, spelling matches, singing schools, etc. These all afforded and were intended to afford opportunity for social intercourse. Where are they now? What have we in their place? True, we have some things now which we had not then, as, for example, the telephone, automobile or rubber tire buggy. The telephone may account in part for the smaller number of social gatherings in some places. In some districts the social side of farm life is not overlooked and there are various meetings and entertainments of a social nature, but the good old time sociability is not general enough. The homes in many instances are not homelike and attractive as they ought to be. It is there that the training of mankind begins, so let it not be a darkened, narrow, cheerless place, that invites narrowness and discontent in the individual, but let it be a place that promotes that which is highest, noblest and best in man, a

centre from which light, joy and happiness radiate. Let the home be thrown open occasionally in order that the young people may entertain their friends.

Clean and wholesome sport, indulged in to a reasonable extent, is as good for the country boys and girls as for those who live in the city. The writer has heard some strenuous protests registered when the boy wanted to go to the circus or to a football or baseball match. Why should they not go once in a while? Is it not better that they should have a day off now and then, and as a result go about their work more cheerfully on the farm than they should be deprived of all forms of sport until they are old enough to say for themselves what they shall do, and then have them leave home to stay away for good.

Playgrounds and recreation centres, organized for adults as well as for children, are appearing everywhere. It has been found that play is not only a means of happiness, but is essential as a means of a strong physical and mental development, and also serves to break up the routine of institutional life. Activity along these lines has been, so far, confined largely to cities, but one day these things will receive attention by those who dwell in rural parts.

Places of informal association have a greater value in socializing than the appointed meeting places of the people. In recent social surveys it has been discovered that the places of casual meeting are almost exclusively places of business, such as stores, barber shops, mills, blacksmith shops, elevators, or places of necessity as the railway station and post office. These casual meetings in the country are, it must be admitted, a wholly insufficient socializing experience. It is bad enough for the men but it is much worse for the women. They, in many instances, are deeply in the rut of "stay at home." Replies to an enquiry recently conducted in the United States indicate that while some farm women are cheerful, happy and contented, many complain bitterly about the long hours, isolation and lack of social recreation found on the farm.

Why should the school houses be used only a few hours each day by the children? There is no reason why they should not be the farmers' club houses and form the social centres for the adults. They are built and paid for and all ready for use. In places of business one hears nothing but economic commonplaces and as the substance of conversation and discussion is conditional by environment the meeting in the school for social, literary, and musical purposes would certainly have an elevating influence upon those participating.

Economic processes have had much to do in bringing about the condition of affairs so complained of today. The tendency of farmers to retire to the city and the departure of the young people to seek their fortunes in the city, have dissolved the rural household and undermined the traditional country home. So far there has been little in the way of reconstruction. Without a reconstruction the rural household cannot be made stable. The church and the school should be reconstructed with the purpose in view of restoring a normal social life, which would mean the building of a new country home in which the son would succeed the father, and the daughter be contented to remain. This must be accompanied by an economic change, and the farmer must learn by better educational methods, by contract with his successful neighbors, and by demonstrations, how to improve the quality and quantity of the products from his farm while maintaining or increasing the fertility of his soil. Better methods of agriculture and of business co-operation will relieve the industrial and economic elements of the situation, while an awakened church, an improved and more often used school, and a richer and more inspiring community life would tend to make social conditions centripetal rather than centrifugal and would hasten the day when the farmer will be recognized as of the true aristocracy of the nation.—F. C. Nunnick, agriculturist, commission of conservation, Ottawa, in Family Herald, Montreal.

### New English Saving Plan

Lloyds Bank Now Accepts Deposits as Small as Twenty-four Cents

The latest departure of Lloyds Bank in offering facilities at all of its 880 branches in England and Wales for the deposit of small savings from one shilling upwards will be watched with great interest by bankers generally. Hitherto savings banks have been regarded as semi-philanthropic institutions, where the expenses oblige moderate chances of profit.

It is not expected that much business of the savings bank kind will be done in London, one difficulty being the necessity of keeping open till 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening to meet the convenience of depositors. But it is quite likely that the branches outside London, other than those of the old Wilts and Dorset, may get considerable custom.

So far as could be ascertained on inquiry, the allowance to depositors will not be fixed, but will vary in accordance with the value of money. For the present it is to be the deposit rate of country banks, which is now 2½ per cent., as against the 2 per cent. allowed by London institutions. As regards withdrawals, they will be permitted without notice up to £20, but for amounts of £25 and upwards ten days' notice will be required.

A high official at the head office of Lloyds in Lombard street explained

that the new scheme was not put forward to capture depositors or business from other banks.

"The idea at the root of the scheme," he said, "is to encourage those whose earnings are now larger than usual to save part of their extra income, so that if employment should slacken and wages sink in the future, they may have something in hand with which to meet these contingencies."

### Watering Destroys Road

Watering the roads keeps down the dust so long as the moisture remains, but the constant application of water washes away the valuable binding material, thus destroying the road and making repairs necessary.

Watering the road means, in any case, that all night long and all day Sunday the disease-laden dust is blown about, causing eye, throat and tubercular troubles, as well as destroying lawns, shrubbery, fruit, furnishings, merchandise, etc.

Oiling the road eliminates the dust, hardens and makes the road practically waterproof, retaining the precious binding material on the road, where it belongs, thus extending the life of the road and cutting out largely the cost of repairs.

Oiling the road means that it actually costs less than watering, according to experience, and ever gallantly of oil used makes the road permanent better. It is like eating your cake and yet having it.—Municipal World.

## To Control Drifting Soils

Drifting Soils May be Held by Crop Rotations

This is a very serious problem in some localities. Under the present method of grain farming in Western Canada the problem of controlling drifting soils is increasing. Summer fallowing and grain cropping reduce the humus content in the soil and change a productive soil into one subject to drifting. A test made by the department of soils at the Manitoba Agricultural college proved that a soil which had been cultivated for 30 years had lost 18 per cent. of the humus. There are also other very injurious conditions resulting from this reduction of humus.

The only permanent method of preventing soils from drifting is to restore and in some cases increase the humus content. This can be done by following a proper crop rotation and returning all manure, stubble and straw to the land. As it is usually not advisable for a farmer to seed down to grass or clover all his land which may be subject to drifting, he must look for other means of treatment.

Watch the summer fallow. If soil subject to wind must be fallowed, the plowing had better be done as late as possible and still before the weed seeds are mature, say from June 20 to 30. Seed at once to oats or barley or a mixture of the two at the rate of two or three pecks per acre. When the grain is well started allow it to be pastured off. The tramping of the stock will pack the land and the roots of the crop will hold the soil in place. If the soil is a light, sandy loam, and quite subject to drifting, the crop may be drilled in the stubble the following spring or the land may be disced and then seeded. Corn, roots or any such crop which takes the place of the summer fallow, will prevent drifting by keeping the ground covered. In fact, summer fallow should be practiced with great care on such land.

Do not plow the land any oftener than absolutely necessary. If the land has been in grain one year it is often advisable to disc in the fall and spring for the following crop, rather than plow. There is one objection to this method, but, nevertheless, better results are often secured. In fact, too much tillage is often the cause for soil drifting. Great care must be exercised in harrowing grain after it is up on such soil.

A thin layer of manure, straw or litter spread over the field in the spring after the crop has been seeded will check the drifting. Any such material used as a top dressing will also tend to increase the humus in the soil, and in that way have a very desirable result. The area of land that can be treated in this way will be limited by the amount of material.

It is also advisable when seeding, to drill at right angles to the strong winds. The direction from which the strong winds come will vary in some localities, but as a rule they are from the southwest, west or northwest, so it is best to drill north and south if the shape of the field will permit. A study of the records of the wind velocity showed for April that the strongest wind was 40 miles an hour, and from the west, for May, that the strongest wind was 30 miles an hour from the southwest.

Tree planting also has a direct bearing on this problem, as every tree planted on the prairie tends to check the wind velocity to a certain extent, and as the country becomes older the trees will be of great value.

As already stated, the only permanent method of overcoming this problem is by crop rotation and mixed farming, which, after all, is the one permanent method of farming.

### Danger From Lightning

Where Not to Stand During a Thunder Storm

Ohio reports 35 thunder storms last year, and 52 deaths resulting therefrom. From an investigation into attendant circumstances the following suggestions are sent out by the State Agricultural college as worthy of attention during electrical storms:

1. It is not safe to stand in a doorway.

2. It is not safe to stand near a stove.

3. Do not stand near cattle.

4. Do not stand near wire fences.

In connection with this latter caution it should be noted that 85 per cent. of the cattle killed by lightning were struck when standing near wire fences. It is possible to insure protection from this danger by running wires into the ground from the fence every three or four rods.

Another fact disclosed is that a building properly rodged is not so likely to be struck. Of the 654 fires in one year resulting from lightning only 13 of the burned buildings were properly rodged, or had any rods at all. This evidence is further supported by the report of an insurance company which mentions \$5,000,000 risks on fire insurance and not a single loss from buildings properly rodged.

Scientists distinguished two kinds of electrical discharges. One type occurs when there is but a single cloud layer, and the discharge is between this cloud and the atmosphere of the earth. The other type is found when there are two cloud layers and the discharge is between them. The single-layer discharge is almost invariably carried off by rods; but the double layer is not so readily conducted. Rods may be attached directly to the sides of buildings without insulation; but the ends must reach down to moist earth in order to act properly.

### New Territory North of Siberia

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia, says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographic work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers, Talmay and Valgaiz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?" "I never found a girl who would have me."

"Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."—Sketch.

## They Admit Country's Guilt

Prussian Lays Blame for the European War on the Fatherland

A certain bold Prussian, name unknown, born, by his own confession, "on German soil, of German parents, German in language and sentiment, who loves his country better and more than any other," has recently written a startling book called "J'accuse von Einem Deutschen." The book has, for obvious reasons, been published in Switzerland. The title of two languages was evidently suggested by Zola's famous accusation which brought about the public trial of the Dreyfus case. The book appeared in Germany, where it enjoyed a large secret circulation, in spite of the efforts of the government to confiscate it. The first authentic account of "J'accuse von Einem Deutschen" has been written by one Gordon-Smith for the New York Tribune. He writes in part as follows:

The author not only writes as a German, but thinks as one. His reasoning is that of a German dialectician. It is written by the author not against, but for Germany.

He is a German Liberal. What he says does not differ sensibly from the language we are accustomed to hear from the leading organs of the German Liberal press, the Frankfurter Zeitung or the Berliner Tageblatt, before the war. It is difficult to understand their complete " volte-face." Perhaps if they were free to write as they please we might hear a different language from that they now employ. The author of "J'accuse" has at any rate preserved his independence and remained master of his ideas and of his pen.

He declares—and proves—that the war was plotted, prepared and declared by the German military party. It had its precursors and its prophets; General Bernhardi, Treitschke, Frobenius and others. He shows the methods used to work on public opinion, to knead it as one kneads dough. He cites the effort made to obtain the introduction of international arbitration and the reduction of armaments by the czar, Nicholas II., and proves to demonstration that this effort shipwrecked on the unyielding opposition of Germany and Austria. This checkmated the loyal co-operation of the other powers, great and small.

The writer proves that Great Britain was untiring in her attempts to bring about a simultaneous reduction of naval construction, but the Berlin cabinet refused to entertain these proposals. Why? The author of "J'accuse" gives the reason without hesitation: "Because of all the powers in the Dominion, that Canada offers abundant productive employment if the necessary machinery can be set in motion is patent to everybody with even a slight knowledge of this country's resources. And having agreed that there will be a heavy immigration and that we can find room for all who come, the present is the time to consider the question of the class of immigrants who are likely to seek homes in the new world, their ability financially and by experience to adapt themselves in a manner that will work out successfully under the conditions which they will be called upon to meet."

Pioneering as a general thing is arduous, the results coming slowly even for those starting with a fair amount of capital and backed by experience, but nature is generous here, and provided all other things are equal, the industrious newcomers should find themselves making good progress. If rural conditions, however, which tend to retard agricultural progress and help to discourage the struggling worker, the present is the time to discover such influences and endeavor to abate their possible effects. We look upon this country as a land favoring men of small means, possessing willingness and a capacity for work, and for such there is room for many hundreds of thousands. Experience teaches, however, that simply dumping people on the land is not always sufficient. This country, like every young commonwealth, has its own peculiar problems to work out for itself, though in the present instance there are certain aspects of nation-wide significance. For instance, it is essential that the cost of production should bear no undue handicaps and that whatever has militated against a more rapid extension of the cultivated area in the west should be discovered and the faults remedied as far as possible. If rural development has not been sufficiently rapid in the past, what is to make more profitable in the future? There is no lack of confidence in the country, yet the results have not met with the expectations of governments and astute corporations. In these days of inquiries and commissions, could not such a simple and yet vital matter be made a subject for investigation before this new immigration rush commences? Almost any man on the street will tell you what is wrong, and the next man will emphatically advance some entirely different cause—but that is getting us nowhere.—Saskatoon Star.

He examines, in the light of all the documents published up to the present time, the action of Austria, of Germany, of Russia, of England, and of France. For him no doubt subsists. The German chancellor seized upon the crime of Sarajevo to let loose on Europe a war already decided on in principle, the new military law, which brought to its maximum the armed force of Germany, having then had its complete application. He then sums up the several arguments contained in the powerfully written pages of his book by affirming that "Germany and Austria are responsible for the European war which they provoked knowingly and with premeditation."

The terrible massacre goes on without result, piling up daily fresh mountains of corpses, fresh ruin and devastation. An end must be made to this. The people must impose peace. The author, however, demands that it shall be a real peace, and not a mere armistice. No clause of the treaty of peace shall constitute an act of violence, a germ of future conflicts. The people must unite, but there must be no annexation. Standing armies must be reduced to the numbers necessary to prevent and defeat the bellicose enterprises of the peoples who do not adhere to this accord. Europe has need of a long period of security to undertake the work of binding up her wounds and extinguishing the hatreds to which the unpardonable aggression of Germany has given rise.

### Facts About Canada

400,000,000 Acres of Good Land is Untouched

Canada is 18 times as large as Germany, 18 times the size of France, 20 times the United Kingdom, twice the size of India, 23 times the size of Italy, almost as large as the whole of Europe.

Canada is 111,992 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska. Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673.

Canada's area is 2,589,955,395 acres. In 1867, the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 662,148 square miles. Now the Dominion parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles, in nine provinces.

Canada's land area, excluding the Territories, the Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests is 1,401,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,000,000 acres, is fit for cultivation. Only 36,000,000 acres or 2.6 per cent. is under cultivation, though the farm holdings are nearly 110,000,000 acres.—Winnipeg Tribune.

"My dear," observed the gallant undergraduate in the Princeton Tiger, "you look awfully enough to kiss!" "That's just the way I intended to look, Jack."

## GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES POLICY OF CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

PLANS TO STIMULATE OUR AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The Scheme Involves the Organization of an Intelligence System for the Assistance of Farmers, and the Co-operation of all Interests in the Development of the Live Stock Trade

Following the announcement which appeared in the press that Hon. Martin Burrell had initiated a comprehensive system of propaganda in the livestock branch of his department, an explanation respecting the details of that policy will be of interest. The scheme involves: "1" The organization of an intelligence system; "2" The organization of the farmers for co-operative action in selling; "3" Promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality; and "4" The co-operation of all interests in the development of our livestock trade.

The intelligence system to be organized will provide for statistics of animal population and of production. To accomplish this, there will be co-operation with the census branch of the agricultural departments of the provincial governments.

The work will cover information of breeding and feeding operations, supply of feed, conditions of stock, when marketing is probable and the available supplies and where they are. Information regarding the home and foreign markets will be collected and this information will be disseminated among producers.

Splendid results have already been achieved in the organization of farmers for co-operative action in selling. In the system already in force in the handling of eggs in Prince Edward Island, and the policy adopted last year in selling wool. The former scheme will be extended to cover all provinces while in connection with the wool co-operative selling plan, it is hoped to devise improvements which will secure for the producers the commercial advantages of a deferred sale, when the markets warrant

it of the produce. It is now proposed to initiate the co-operative sale of livestock, lambs, hogs and cattle in accordance with principles followed in similar work already undertaken. It is not intended to involve the department in any commercial obligation, the farmers' association assuming all and complete responsibility in the transaction of their own business and ultimately in the executive administration of their organization.

It is recognized that the sale of produce on flat rate basis for example in the case of hogs, invariably inflicts a penalty on the progressive farmers and affords a premium for low grade goods. The department believes it is possible to favorably influence buyers and merchants toward the acceptance of standards and the rating of prices on the basis of market merit. Such a movement must precede improved quality and increased production and the department will inaugurate a plan for the promotion of sale by grade and payment according to quality. In its policy of co-operation the department will act as a medium for adjustment of differences between the producer on the one hand and packing, transportation and financial interests on the other, and an organization for co-operation of these industrial bodies to stimulate our agricultural trade. The market policy of the livestock branch operated in accordance with these principles will be under the immediate direction of H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner. He will be assisted by R. S. Hamer, T. H. Arkell and W. A. Brown, at present heads of the cattle, sheep and swine and poultry departments.

### After the War

Farming Should be Made More Attractive and Profitable to Encourage Rural Development

The prediction of a large emigration to Canada from Europe when the war is over is an additional reason for taking stock of agricultural conditions in the Dominion. That Canada offers abundant productive employment if the necessary machinery can be set in motion is patent to everybody with even a slight knowledge of this country's resources. And having agreed that there will be a heavy immigration and that we can find room for all who come, the present is the time to consider the question of the class of immigrants who are likely to seek homes in the new world, their ability financially and by experience to adapt themselves in a manner that will work out successfully under the conditions which they will be called upon to meet.

Pioneering as a general thing is arduous, the results coming slowly even for those starting with a fair amount of capital and backed by experience, but nature is generous here, and provided all other things are equal, the industrious newcomers should find themselves making good progress. If rural conditions, however, which tend to retard agricultural progress and help to discourage the struggling worker, the present is the time to discover such influences and endeavor to abate their possible effects. We look upon this country as a land favoring men of small means, possessing willingness and a capacity for work, and for such there is room for many hundreds of thousands. Experience teaches, however, that simply dumping people on the land is not always sufficient. This country, like every young commonwealth, has its own peculiar problems to work out for itself, though in the present instance there are certain aspects of nation-wide significance. For instance, it is essential that the cost of production should bear no undue handicaps and that whatever has militated against a more rapid extension of the cultivated area in the west should be discovered and the faults remedied as far as possible. If rural development has not been sufficiently rapid in the past, what is to make more profitable in the future? There is no lack of confidence in the country, yet the results have not met with the expectations of governments and astute corporations. In these days of inquiries and commissions, could not such a simple and yet vital matter be made a subject for investigation before this new immigration rush commences? Almost any man on the street will tell you what is wrong, and the next man will emphatically advance some entirely different cause—but that is getting us nowhere.—Saskatoon Star.

Where the crop has not previously been grown, it is suggested that farmers sow a small acreage and try out the crop. Seed can be secured from any western seed house, or from farmers who have already grown the crop. Only western grown seed should be used as imported seed will often winter kill.

If interested in this subject, write the department of agriculture, Regina, for free bulletin on winter rye.

### Winter Rye

Has a Valuable Place as a Cereal or as a Fodder Crop

The growing of winter rye has not as yet received much attention in Saskatchewan. The department of agriculture do not recommend that it be used to displace any of the crops already grown, but believe that it can, with advantage, be added to those crops now having a regular place in our system of farming. The advantages which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye as an additional grain crop, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown in rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring-sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and rank growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes its growth early in May or June, the crop is well developed before the arrival of droughts, so that in place of decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early frosts.

5. Ripening before other cereals, it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate of wages.

6. A field of winter rye affords fall pasture and also the earliest green pasture in this country. If sown early, the crop may safely be pastured in the fall, and unless stink weed or other winter annual weeds are present, early spring pasturing will not cause injury. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and will generally yield more per acre than any other hay crop. When grown for this purpose two crops can usually be cut in the one season.

Where the crop has not previously been grown, it is suggested that farmers sow a small acreage and try out the crop. Seed can be secured from any western seed house, or from farmers who have already grown the crop. Only western grown seed should be used as imported seed will often winter kill.

If interested in this subject, write the department of agriculture, Regina, for free bulletin on winter rye.

### To the Land

How to Settle Vast Areas of Vacant Land is the Chief National Problem

The settlement of Canada's vacant lands as an effective means of solving the unemployment and immigration problems finds increasing favor in influential quarters. As Industrial Canada, official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, says: "There is agreement as to the necessity of increasing the production of our land. We have plenty of land, but land without tillers will not produce wealth. How to secure from these vast areas the production of which they are capable is our chief national problem. If we could solve it we would be assured of corresponding industrial development, and the necessary capital to finance both agricultural and industrial. Canada needs an immigration policy which can succeed in settling experienced farmers from Europe and the United States on our vacant, fertile lands."—Toronto News.

Two Irishmen were philosophizing. Said Pat to Mike: "Did you ever stop to think that wa-hail of the world don't know how the other half gets along?" "You're right," says Mike; "and neither does the other half."







# NOTICE OF JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. William Edward Dwiggins et al., the South East Quarter of Section 30 in Township 17, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A.D. 1915 at or near the Post Office of Vulcan, Alberta.

The property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situate about half a mile from the Post Office and Railway Station of Ensign. The vendor is informed that on the property are the following improvements:—a house 14 x 24 with lean-to 6 x 12, shingled. A barn 16 x 32, shingled, with lean-to 7 x 14 and a further lean-to 14 x 14. A granary 14 x 20, shingled. The property is said to be fenced, and the fence and buildings are in fair repair. The soil is light loam with clay subsoil, and about 110 acres are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a Reserve Bid fixed by the Court, and subject to reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 15 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of the sale, 15 per cent. within 90 days thereafter without interest, and the balance in three equal instalments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. In all other respects the conditions approved by a Judge or the Master in Chambers will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lent, Jones, Mackay & Mann, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the vendor.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 14th day of July A.D. 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,  
Clerk of the Court.

A car of mixed chop and corn received July 23. Place your orders early. Terwilliger elevator. July 28th

Harvesting has commenced in the Pincher Creek district.

The White Star liner Arabic, left New York for Liverpool on Thursday of last week fully protected against submarine fire by having sandbags surrounding the after steer gear. The 16,000 tons of cargo which she carries is all war supplies, aeroplanes and automobiles forming the chief part. All cargo as well as baggage was carefully examined, before sailing, for bombs. Of the 188 passengers on board, 12 were Americans.

We have said before, but it will do no harm to say it again, that the lack of preparation for war which the allied nations reveal, proves conclusively that there is not an atom of truth in the German contention that these nations were, and long had been, in a conspiracy to crush Germany while the immense preparations for war which Germany has made prove equally conclusively that it has been Germany's intention to crush her rival as soon as a good chance presented itself. Germany knew that she had the machine behind the men, and she knew also that her rivals had not, and not believing that Great Britain would fight, brought on the war for the purpose of crushing France and Russia, while intending to deal with Britain separately after Germany's navy had been made stronger.—Rochester Herald.

A disastrous cloud burst took place in Erie City on Aug. 4th, and flooded that city, causing a loss of over 50 lives and \$3,000,000 worth of property.

The British Army has decided to discontinue the use of the puttee, which has been the distinguishing leg wear of the British soldier for many years, and to substitute the Russian artillery boot. This boot, it is thought, will be better protection against the mud and water in the trenches, during the coming winter's campaign.

## A Successful Picnic

The Loma picnic held at the Cottongrove school house is an event which is usually looked forward to with keen anticipation by the community, and the one held on July 30th was no exception. The bright, cloudless sky of the morning and early afternoon drew a large crowd to the school house, and the time was spent in a really enjoyable "picnic" fashion.

The booth seemed to have no limit to its refreshments. The various committees who had had the management in hand had surely done a good work, and all the sports were eagerly counted.

The baseball game between the Mayview Exporta and the Loma Huskies was very interesting. The contest went to Loma—who won by nine to one.

The results of the field sports were as follows:

Boys, under ten years, Arthur Kothlow, Preston Bailor; boys, under fourteen years, Eddie Love, Willie Love; girls, under ten years, Camilla Grieve, Lizzie Speer; needle race, Elizabeth McFarland and Joe Duguid, Th. Kuhn and Angul Sinclair; hop, skip and jump, Jackson, Clyde Sharp; the vaulting resulted in tie between Jackson and Sharpe; high jump, Kenneth Sharpe, C. Jackson; pie eating contest, Dale Campbell, Ed. Love; egg eating, Da'e Campbell, Vern Parker; three legged race, Dale Campbell-Joe Duguid, Jack son Bros; mens dispatch race, Jno. Phillips-C. Sharpe E. Kehr. K. Kuhn. Jackson Bros.-Dean Campbell H. McBride; mens 100 yard race, Clyde Sharp, Dale Campbell.

Following the sports supper was served by the ladies of the community, and ample justice was done to a splendid repast. Then came the horse racing of which the results were as follows:

Free for all, L. Douglass, E. Arnold; pony race, Morton Grieve, W. McMullen; relay race, J. Marshall, L. Douglass; novelty race, Da'e Campbell, E. Kehr; in the bucking contest V. Parker received the prize.

Following these events the merry-makers returned to the school house and brought a splendid day to an appropriate close in a sociable dance.

The province of Ontario has had an unusual amount of rain the past few weeks, and considerable damage has been sustained by the farmers throughout the province.

Lance-Corp. A. Knight, one of the few survivors of the fighting Pats, has returned home to Calgary to recover his health, having been chalked down as "unfit for further service". He wore a bandage over an eye that was lost in the moment when the Princess Pats turned back the final rush of the Germans in the desperate fighting of May 4th.

Dr. G. D. Stanley has received advice that the Rural Route between Vulcan and Arrowwood via Hearnleigh and Eastway, will be put into operation on 7th inst.

## Five Million Killed

A table prepared by France as to the total casualties among all the nations at war places the number of killed at 5,000,000. Out of this number Austria and German losses are placed at 3,260,000. The table was withheld from publication owing to its enormity. Great Britain loss is 181,000 killed.

## Reid Hill School Report

Jane has been our most successful month since the term commenced. The scholars, urged on by the arrival of the time when their knowledge was to be tested made their best efforts, and the result was a rapid progress. The weather remaining cool also favored close application in the classroom, all of which tended to increase results.

The only drawback which personally I felt in my efforts as an educator is the serious lack of time and equipment which one meets in handling the eight grades in the rural schools under the present system, and I earnestly hope the time will soon come when co-operation will be practiced among rural school districts in the establishment and operation of consolidated schools to which the child may go and receive the training which the age demands.

The following is a list of those with perfect attendance for June: Grace Mathews, Beryl Preffer, Marjory Mathews, Ernest Cummings, Florence Cooper, Winston Cooper, Annie Brown.

Results of grade examinations held June 23rd, 24th and 25th:

Out of a possible 1400 in Grade VII—Ethel Mathews, 1296; Grace Mathews, 1161; Vera Clifford, 1160; Beryl Preffer, 996. Out of a possible 1200 in Grade VI—Edith Clifford, 612. Grade IV—Marjorie Mathews, 820; Annie Clifford, 725; Grace Base, 621; Frank Base, 510; Ernest Cummings, 460. Out of a possible 700 in Grade III—Florence Cooper, 640. Out of a possible 700 in Grade II—Elva Clifford, 620; Kenneth Gardiner, 550.

In Grade I primary both Winston Cooper and Genevieve Preffer were promoted to Grade I.

## Taxation Of Govt. Leases

At the fall session of Legislature the Provincial Government passed legislation which made a radical alteration in the taxation on grazing lands leased from the government. Previously the holders of these leases paid the Local Improvement and School taxes on the same basis as all neighboring landholders. The new legislation provides a maximum tax for all purposes of one and one-quarter cents per acre on all leased lands.

At a recent meeting of the council of L.I.D. No. 191, of which Mr. Percy F. Peirson, Lineham P.O., is secretary-treasurer, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas the expense of building and maintaining roads under modern conditions is a considerable tax on the community and

Whereas the cost of land, even to a homesteader, is considerably in excess of the capitalized value of the rents charged by the Government of Canada, and

Whereas the true interest of the community is in the welfare of the whole of the settlers

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Council of Local Improvement District No. 191, do respectfully petition the Government of Alberta to amend the municipal and L.I.D. Acts to provide for lands held under grazing leases or permits from the Dominion Government being subject to the same taxes as other lands."

Mr. C. A. Johnson is shortly going to take charge of an elevator at Kirkaldy.

# STAMPEDE

at

## VULCAN

Wednesday, August 11th, 1915



Bucking Contests, Relay Races, Maveric Race, Steer Riding, Bareback Riding, Horse Contests, Cowgirl Races, Steer Roping, Indian Races, Ford Potato Race.

\$2500 IN PRIZES \$2500

Special Trains From Lethbridge and Macleod on Morning of Stampede

## H.W. REEVES

## SUMMER CLEARANCE

## SALE

Commences Saturday, Aug.  
14th, for  
7 Days Only

Store Closed Friday to Re-mark the  
Stook

H.W. REEVES, VULCAN

The gentle but sure  
laxative for children is

**Rexall Orderlies**

The intestinal organs of children are so delicate that only the most gentle, mild and natural bowel regulator should ever be used.

On account of their healthy, mild and natural action, and freedom from harsh or injurious drugs, Rexall Orderlies are safe, gentle and most desirable bowel regulator for children, and they are as easy to give as candy.

They do not weaken nor depress the system even by continued use. On the contrary, they tone up the bowels and tend to keep them in a healthy condition.

Incidentally, they are as good for grown people as they are for children.

Rexall Stores everywhere recommend Rexall Orderlies, and refund your money if for any reason they fail to satisfy.

Made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c each, at Rexall Stores only. Get a Box Today from

D. C. JONES, Druggist, Vulcan





## Canada's Building

**American Paper Pays Tribute to the  
Canadian Exhibit at the Panama  
Fair**

Citizens in the United States who go to the exposition at San Francisco will return with increased respect for Canada and the Canadian government, thanks to the great building and the extraordinary fine exhibit that represent Canada's power.

There never was seen a more complete, inspiring exhibit of the wonders of a great country.

The Canadians have gone to the thing themselves, they have eclipsed completely the exhibits of every one

Our individual states, and that is putting it very mildly. The Canadian certainly should be at the Panama-Pacific exposition in order to confirm the opinion he probably holds that Canada is a wonderful place and its government a magnificent and capable government. In addition to Canadians, representatives of very state and every county in the United States should be sent to a point to spend a thoughtful day in the Canadian business. They will learn there that it is possible for a people, not afraid of paternalism of government influence, to do wonders for the building up of a country. And they will see splendid work done by private corporations, railroads, and the like, under proper and efficient control by the people. The Canadian building, a masterpiece

Excellent, dignified structure; its employees are intelligent, courteous, well-housed men.

Marvelously ingenious and striking exhibits tell the story of the great nation that lies north of us. Canada is a masterpiece of strength, beauty, prosperity and unlimited possibilities.

Intelligent citizens of this nation will rejoice in that Canadian exhibition, with its many proofs of Canadian intelligence, energy, good government and good citizenship.

Every citizen of the United States should be glad to know that we have a neighbor on the north a people so powerful, a realm so vast and prosperous.

Forever there can be between the United States and Canada only friendly feeling and brotherly rivalry.

The Canadians, at great expense

and with great intelligence, have lent to our exposition a demonstration of their own ability. Every American should make a point to study it. And every one who knows the difficulty of developing a new country will bow reverently to the power that Canada displays.

The exhibition made cannot properly be described. It is your duty to see it.

It shows the beginning of man's work in a wild country, the forest, the animals, the wilderness. And it shows man conquering the earth, making his home of the forest, his fertile fields of the rough plains, his servants of the waterfalls and of his happiness in independence and free government.

The wonderful empire is Canada, not part if England, but a greater England. The people of this country

See the Canada building if you can and all the other wonders of the Panama exposition, and all the wonders of this great country that lies between.—Los Angeles Herald.

**Warm Walls Keep Clean.**

The reason that lath and plaster walls become streaked is explained by John Aitken in Nature as due to the tendency of hot air to deposit its dust on cold surfaces; and the colder the surface the weaker the power of resistance. So where the laths protrude from the wall the cold outside the plaster receives less deposit of dust than where it is between the laths.

Wherever a hot steam or water pipe comes through a wall a vertical

A teacher wrote to a little girl's mother asking her to come to the school to help her child with her lessons. Next day the

teacher said: "What did you mother say about the note, Rosie?"

The child replied: "Ma said she didn't know geography an' she got a husband; my aunt didn't know geography an' she got a husband, an' you know geography an' no one will have you."

---

A Hebrew peddler rapped timidly at the kitchen entrance.

Mrs. Carter, very angry at being interrupted in her washing, flung open the door and glowered at him.

"Did ye wish to see me?" she demanded in threatening tones.

The pedler backed a few steps.

"Yell if I did," he assured her with an apologetic grin, "I got my viab; thank you."

---

Young Lady (at Palm Beach, look

ing at the stars)—Isn't that Ursula Major?  
Southern Gentleman—Colonel, if you please, miss.

---

ood tea"





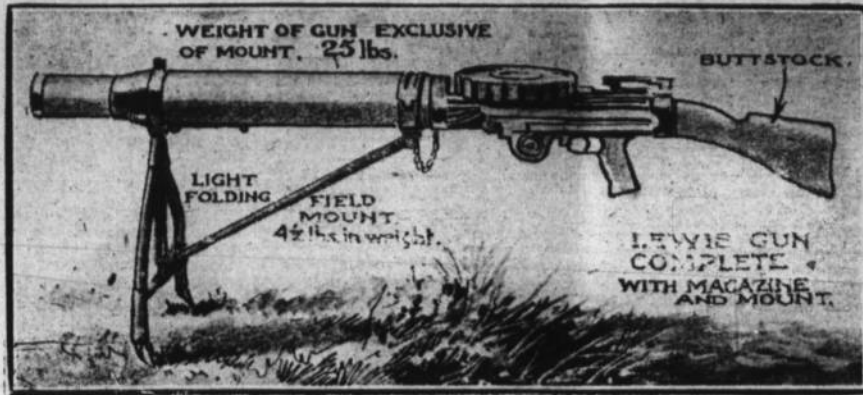


## Good Recommendation

The following signed circular has been handed in for publication. We comment on the cause of it in another column.

This is to certify that R. Conde is a good and efficient workman and worthy of the patronage of all those requiring his services (Signed) G. M. Carson, A. Mutz, A. J. Flood, G. M. Whicher, C. B. Shimp, B. R. Lommatzsch, M. F. Earp, A. W. Pentland, H. S. Dorsch, Robert Paterson, R. L. Elms, George Robson, J. Wolfe, D. Simms.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffield and family arrived in Vulcan on Saturday morning. Mr. Duffield will have charge of the Advocate printing press which goes into working operation this week.



Machine guns, which are in great need at the front, will be of the type shown here. This is the Lewis automatic machine gun. It weighs 29 1/2 pounds complete and can be fired from the shoulder. It will fire 440 rounds a minute and can be used for defence or offence.

## Insurance

Lowest Rates

NOTE OR CASH SETTLEMENT

WE RECOMMEND

The Canada Security Assurance Co.  
FOR HAIL

THE FARMERS WESTERN MUTUAL  
FOR FIRE

CALL AND TALK IT OVER

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

**FLOOD & WHICHER**

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## How Cavaliers Die For P.P.

Frederick Palmer, the famous war correspondent at the front, sent the most descriptive letter yet read of the actions of the Princess Pat in the fierce fighting on May 8th, when the Germans attempted to gain Ypres. It is a most thrilling account and is of particular interest to High Riverites inasmuch as two of the men mentioned, Lieuts. Niven and Stewart, are well known in High River, the former having played polo here upon many occasions and the latter having resided here in the year 1912. As the writer states, "It is the story of a corps d'elite; of a group of personalities drawn together as kindred fighting spirits from a continent's breath; of a battalion which in the midst of the vast impersonal machine of modern warfare never forfeited the gay and dare-devil spirit of the cavalier."

When they were mustered in Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, and Princess Patricia of Connaught gave them her colors, which she had embroidered with her own hands, they meant to be worthy of their colors, of themselves, and of the Princess, who is something of a personality herself.

Niven, who was left in command during the ordeal of May 8, considered himself lucky to be a private in that exclusive organization, when he had no military experience and 946 men out of 1,200 wore war medals, mostly of the South African campaign.

He has been hit to date only once. For a "Princess Pat" not to have been hit at least once is to have the luck of the man who draws the one blue chip out of a hundred whites.

It was in a big chateau that I first heard the story of May 8—a story characteristic of modern warfare at its highest pitch—and felt the thrill of it told by the tongues of its participants. There were 20 bedrooms in that chateau. If I wished to stay all night I might occupy three or four—and as for that bathroom, paradise to men who have been buried in filthy mud by high explosives, the Frenchmen who planned it had the most spacious ideas in immersions. A tub or a shower, or a hose, as you pleased. Some bathroom, that.

For nothing in the British army was too good for the Princess Pats before May 8; and since May 8 nothing is quite good enough. Ask the general in whose command they have served if you have any doubt on the score. There is one way to win praise at the front—by fighting. The P.P.'s knew the way.

Five of us sat down to dinner in a banquet hall looking out on a private park, big enough to hold fifty. These men had the nervous alacrity, the quick lucidity of expression, the dry pungent philosophy and the indomitable optimism which the air of the plains and the St. Lawrence valley seems to develop.

They were not afraid to be a little emotional or sentimental. There's room for that sort of thing between Vancouver and Halifax. They had been in a "devil of a scrap"; and they knew it; and they saw it clear-eyed as they would a boxing match or a spill from a boat in a Canadian rapid.

"Too bad Gault is not here. He's in England recovering from his wound. Gault is six feet tall and five feet of him legs. All day in that trench with a shell wound in his thigh and arm. God! how he was suffering. But not a moan—his face twitching and trying to make the twitch into a smile, and telling us to stick."

"Buller away, too. He was the second in command. Gault succeeded him. Buller was hit on May 5—and missed the big show—piece of shell in the eye."

"And Charlie Stewart, who was

## SHOE REPAIRING

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed.

Shop Opposite the Depot.

**W. F. BRADIN**

Vulcan, Alberta.

shot through the stomach. How we miss him. If ever there were a 'live-wire' it's Charlie. Up or down, he's smiling and ready for the next adventure. Once he made \$30,000 in the Yukon—and spent it on his way to Vancouver.

"The first job he could get was washing dishes—but he wasn't washing them long. Again he started out in the northwest on an expedition with 400 traps to cut into the fur business of the Hudson Bay Company.

"His Indians got sick; he wouldn't leave them—and before he was through he had a time which beat anything yet opened up for us by the Germans in Flanders—but you have heard such stories from the northwest before.

"Being shot through the stomach the way he was all the doctors agreed that Charlie would die. It was like Charles to disagree with them. He always has his own point of view. So he is getting well.

"Charlie came out to the war with the packing case which had been used by his grandfather, who was an officer in the Crimean war. He said it would bring him luck."

May 4 was bad enough, a ghastly forerunner for the 8th. On the 4th the P.P.'s after having been under shell fire throughout the second battle of Ypres—the "gas battle"—were ordered forward to a new line southwest of Ypres. To the north of Ypres the British line had been driven back by the concentration of shell fire and the rolling deadly march of the clouds of asphyxiating gas.

The Germans were still determined to take the town which they had showered with four million dollars worth of shells. It would be big news—the fall of Ypres as a prelude to the fall of Przemyśl and of Lemberg. A wicked salient was produced in the British line to the southwest by the caveat to the north.

## Crop Reports

The Ottawa department of census and statistics has recently issued a bulletin dealing with the crop conditions of Canada to the end of July as derived from the reports of the various experimental stations and farms throughout the Dominion. The reports for the province of Alberta are that Edmonton reports weather was cold and wet until the 16th; since then it has been ideal, grain crop advancing rapidly, roots and hoed crops are excellent and a heavy crop of hay is being gathered.

From Lethbridge it is reported that many rainy days during July have been unfavorable for grain, but not for hay. In some localities, particularly near the foothills, apprehension is felt as to whether the grain will mature before the frost; hot weather is needed. In the greater part of south Alberta the crops are safe with normal weather from now on. Hail occurred in several localities. A report covering a wide area states that the crops in southern and southeastern Alberta are fair to good. At Lethbridge, Macleod and Pincher Creek they are good, but excessive rains have injured many fields, and summer fallowing is not finished.



## HARVESTING

will soon be here. Get your binder canvasses and harness repaired now in readiness for it.

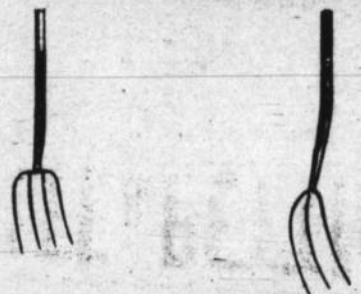
BINDER WHIPS FROM 50c. UP

**Irving's Limited**

Vulcan - - - - - Alberta

## Harvest Tools and

## Threshers Supplies



Bundle Forks . . . . . each 85c., per dozen \$10.00  
Lace Leather, best quality, full sides, . . . per lb. \$1.25  
Lace Leather, best quality, less than full side, per lb. \$1.40  
Cut Laces, best quality . . . . . per lb. \$1.50  
Grease Cups and Oil Cups, all kinds.  
Valves and Fittings, Oils and Greases and Belt Dressing.  
Binder Whips . . . . . 50c. to \$1.25

**WOLFE & PETTMAN**

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car**

\$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

**Vulcan Price \$605**

VULCAN AGENT

**W. F. Jennejohn**

A Full Stock of Ford Supplies and Accessories



## Ferrodale School Report

Irene Terry.

The following pupils from the Ferrodale school, Vulcan, have been successful in passing the Grade VIII examinations:

Arobie Allan, Winnie Sadler, Effie Reid, Elma Lommatzsch and

Women troubled with constipation find Rexall Orderlies far superior to the usual harsh purgative. Sold only by D. C. Jones. The Rexall Store. 10c., 25c., & 50c. boxes.

FOR SALE—Gravel and plaster sand a Graveirose, N. W. 14-25-16-26-4 Apply F. J. Buttler. Vulcan. A4t

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For the rest of the year 1915 we will offer this paper for the small sum of

# 50 Cents

Show this to your non-subscribing friends and get them to become regular subscribers to our paper.

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